

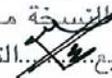
الفن التجريدي في الإسلام
أسبابه ومبرراته في العصر الأموي في بلاد الشام

إعداد
فداء حسين محمد عساف

المشرف
الأستاذ الدكتور صفوان التل

قدمت هذه الرسالة إستكمالاً لمتطلبات درجة الماجستير في
قسم الآثار

كلية الدراسات العليا
الجامعة الأردنية

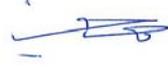
تعتمد كلية الدراسات العليا
هذه النسخة من الرسالة
التوقيع:  التاريخ: ٢٠/١٠/٢٠١٠

كانون أول، ٢٠١٠

الجامعة الأردنية

نموذج تفويض

أنا دارية محمد أفوض الجامعة الأردنية بتزويد نسخ من أطروحتي للمكتبات أو المؤسسات أو الهيئات أو الأشخاص عند طلبها.

 التوقيع:

٢٠١٠ / ١٤ / ٢٢ التاريخ:

قرار لجنة المناقشة

نوقشت هذه الرسالة " الفن التجريدي في الإسلام أسبابه ومبرراته في العصر الأموي في بلاد الشام" وقد أجازت بتاريخ 12 / 12 / 2010

التوقيع

أعضاء لجنة المناقشة

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| رئيساً | الأستاذ الدكتور صفوان التل مشرفاً |
| عضواً | الأستاذ الدكتور عبد الجليل عمرو |
| عضواً | الأستاذ الدكتور زياد السعد |
| عضواً | الدكتور نزار الطرشان |

تعتمد كلية الدراسات العليا
هذه الرسالة من الرسالة
التوقيع... التاريخ... ١٢/١٢/١٠

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Ettinghausen,)

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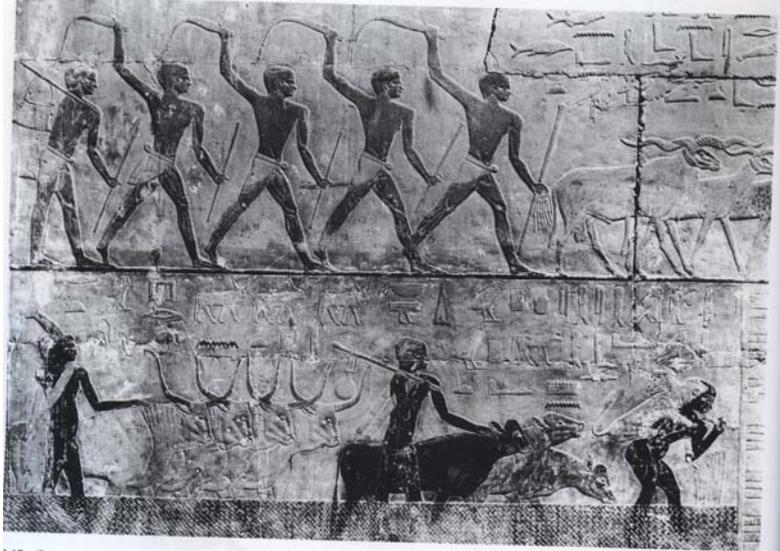
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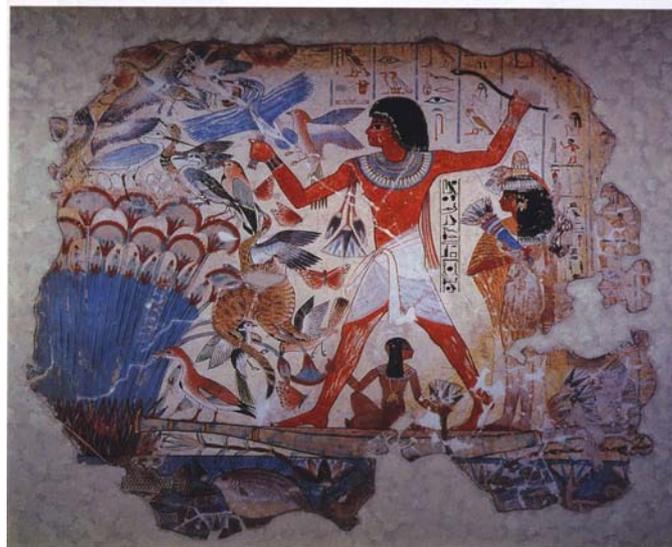
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(1)

R. 2001 & Tansey C F. & Mamiya Kleiner,p74



(2)

R. 2001 & Tansey C F. & Mamiya Kleiner,p67



توت عنخ آمون مصنوعة من الذهب (3)

R. 2001 & Tansey C F. & Mamiya Kleiner,p72



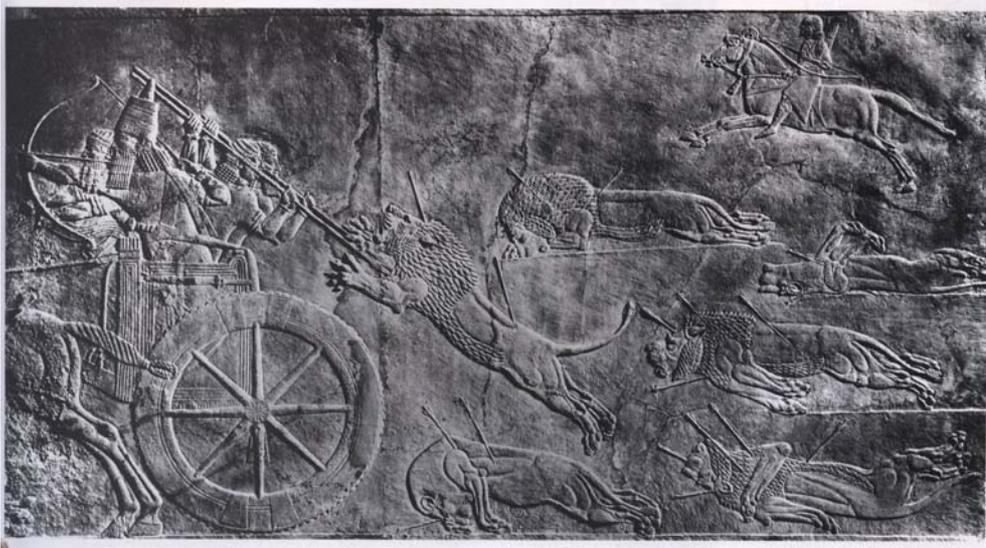
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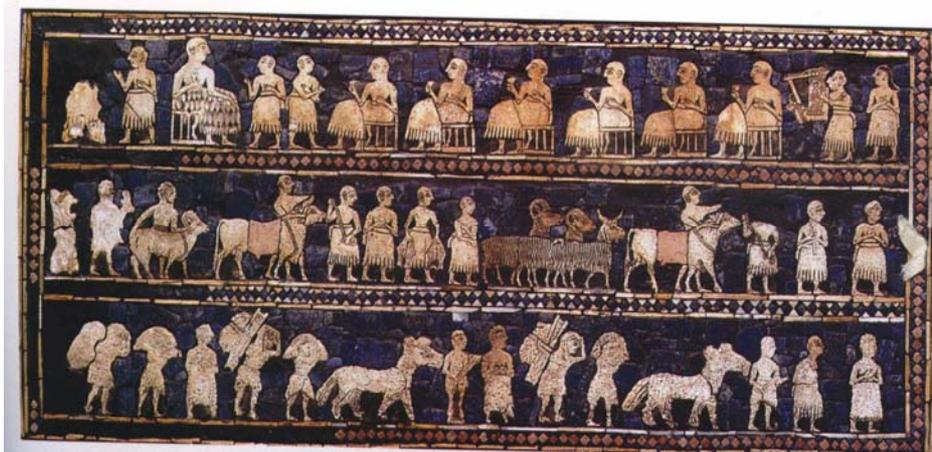
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R. 2001 & Tansey C F. & Mamiya Kleiner,p35



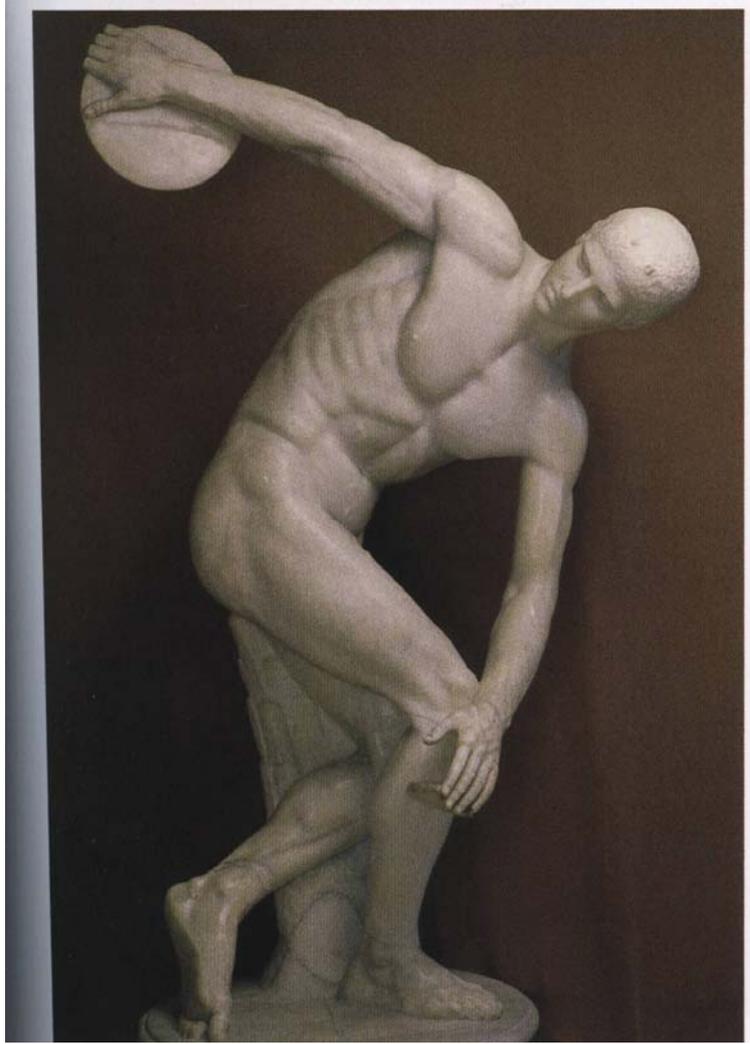
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R. 2001 & Tansey C F. & Mamiya Kleiner,p25



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Kleiner F. & Mamiya C & Tansey R. 2001 p12



للوحة (10) تمثل إله الحب والجمال أفروديت (125-150 ق م)

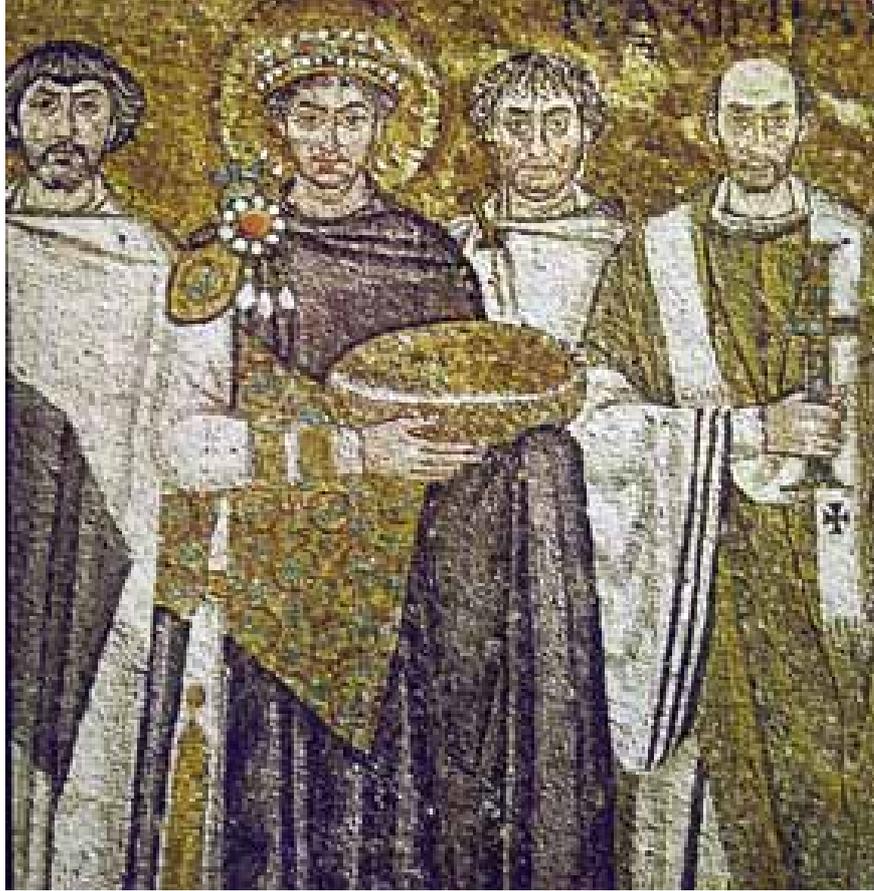
Kleiner F. & Mamiya C & Tansey R. 2001 p155



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Kleiner F. & Mamiya C & Tansey R. 2001 p267



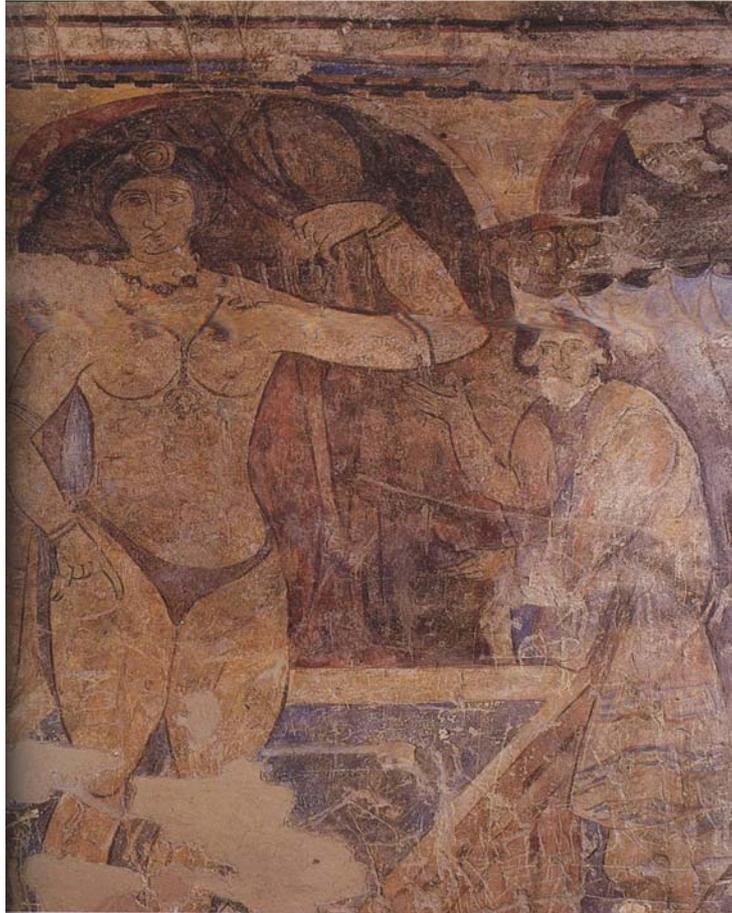
و اللوحة(12)تمثل التجسيم في التصوير الفسيفسائي البيزنطي(547ق م)

Kleiner F. & Mamiya C & Tansey R. 2001 p336



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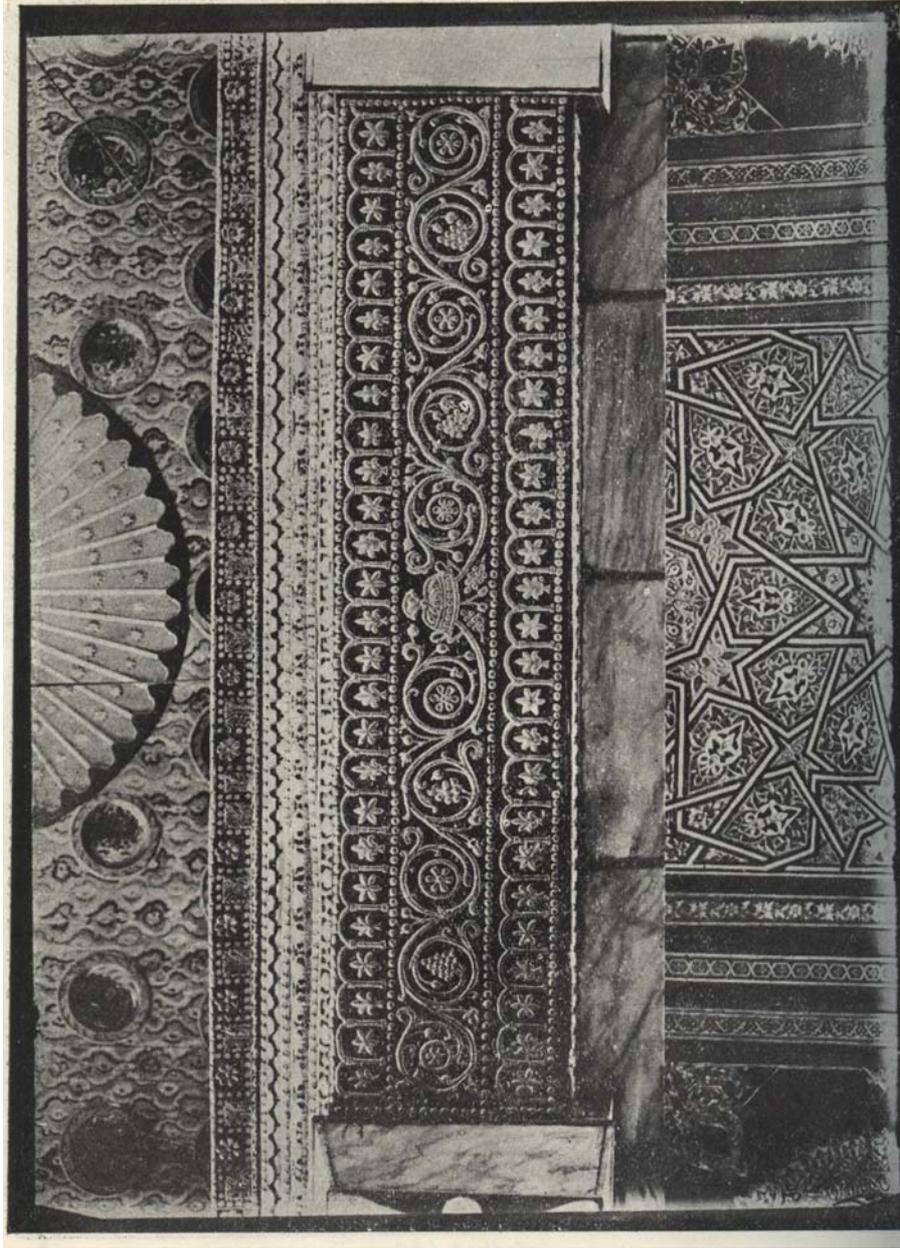
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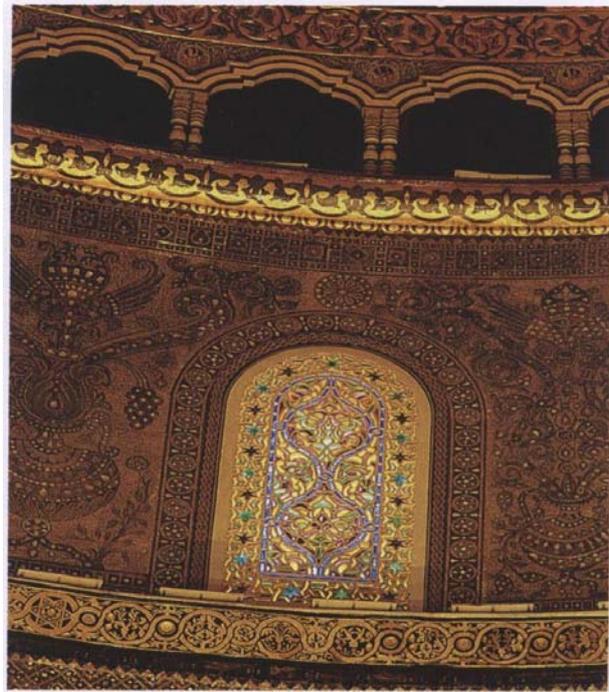
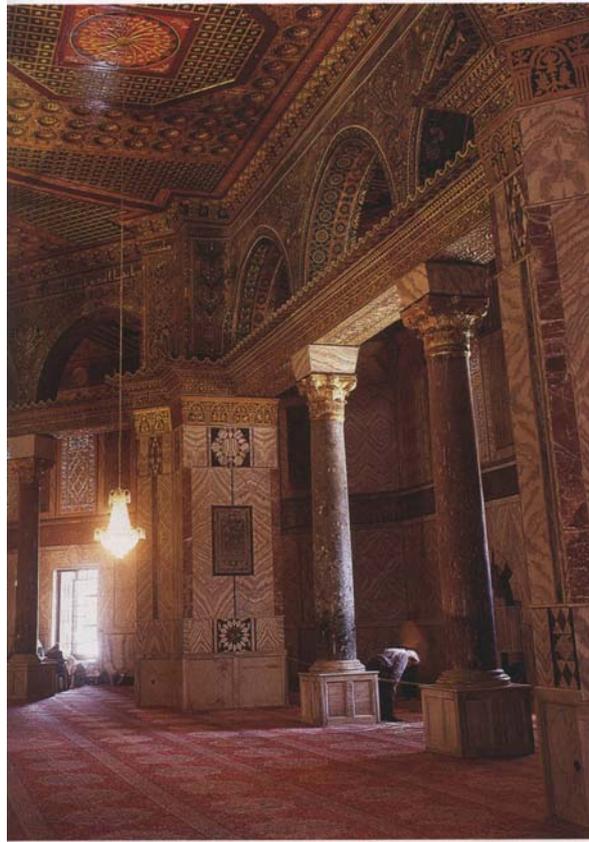
p361 R. 2001 & Tansey C F. & Mamiya Kleiner



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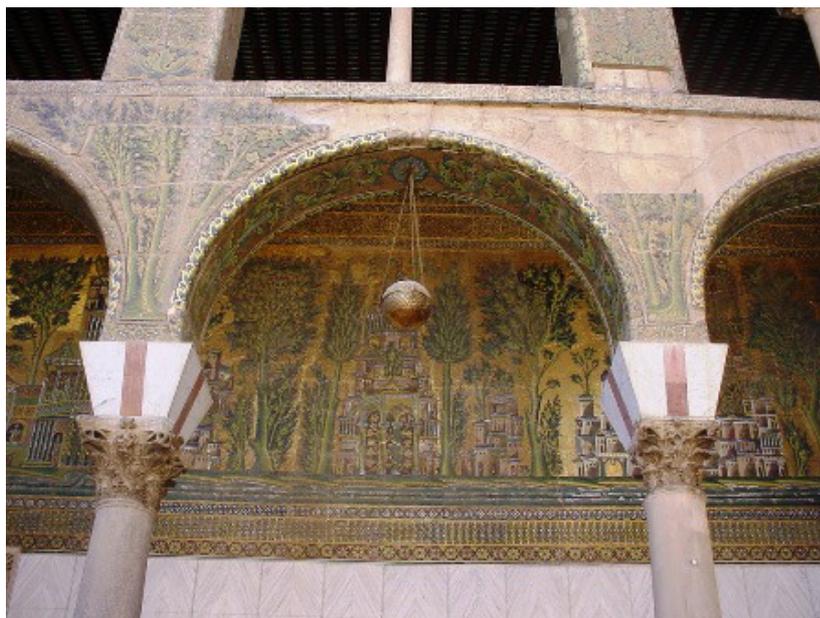
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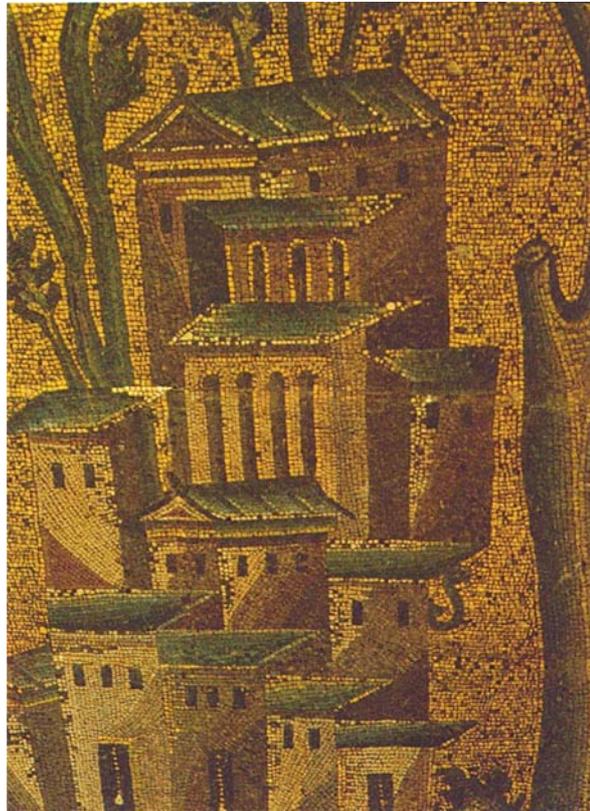
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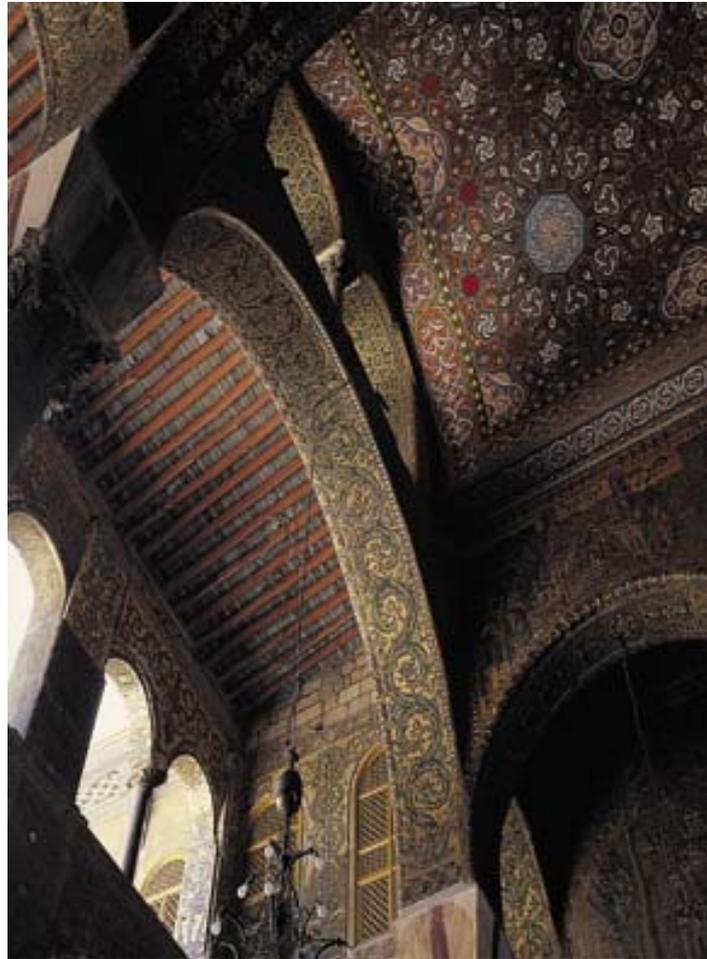
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**THE ABSTRACT PATTERNS IN THE ISLAMIC ART IN BILAD AL SHAM,
DURING THE UMMAYYAD PERIOD; REASONS AND JUSTIFICATIONS**

by:

Fedaa Assaf

Supervised by:

Dr. Safwan Al-Tal, prof

Abstract

The abstractive art in Islam is defined technically as a term showing the free combination between shape and color from the restrictions fact, in a manner that goes beyond the simulation of the nature manifestations. It is the common sense approved by researchers in understanding generally the fine arts, when referring to the abstractive term.

Researchers agree that Islamic art does not mean the artistic technique to transform or only represent the nature and this phenomenon. It was prevalent in the arts of earlier civilizations of Islam like Sassanid and Byzantine. Previously, in the ancient time the Islamic art has been taken another technical approach and direction in adopting the Mother Nature as its unique inspiration, in a mainly manner to modify the inspired forms into a tinted and varicolored modality. The Muslim artist has excelled in this art, and was able to manage and invent many forms, graphics and frames through the use of the art of abstraction and projected with new characteristics and conditions which were different from their original forms. All those

forms and the variety of floral, plants and geometric shapes were created and invented, arranged and coordinated according to an aesthetic rhythm and an engineering control, making the art of abstraction the most prominent characteristic of Islamic art .

The abstractive art was used by the Muslim artist, and was the only way to bring new artistic inventions above and beyond the traditional procedures and elements to become a new artistic era. The art is not anymore the true reproduction of the Mother Nature, but it is to invent a new image conforming to the artistic conditions and the aesthetic values.

The Islamic abstractive art is considered an important and particular scientific subject, because of its direct links with the Islamic concept and beliefs, and it could be easy to know the impact of this art through the study of previous Islamic forms and artistic concepts.

The identification of the technique used in the abstractive designs, reflecting the beginning of an artistic sense and a creative development of the Muslim artist, and the effect of beliefs in the art reflecting the values of beauty and invention.

The Muslim artist has dealt and manipulated several axes to express his desire to move away from the models and not to draw or photograph the creatures as per the contrary methods that were common before Islam. The Muslim artist worked hard to update and upgrade his style's ability inspired by the conviction that the abstractive technique should be moving away from the old methods and away from other religious beliefs, at this point gains an absolute personality and was free to choose any abstractive technique, such as; floral motifs which represent a wide forms and ranges of different

models of plants, flowers and fruits, geometric shapes and Arabic patterns and fonts.

Many historical sites have accurately been selected to elaborate this study, and have contained the most important decorative elements that represent the abstractive Islamic art since its beginnings in the period of the Umayyad.

This study aimed to discover the reasons and the emergency need of abstractive art in Islam, to clarify the role of the different arts before and after Islam, to determine the functional and the symbolism of the abstractive art, to explain the artistic methods, and elements of motifs used in the abstractive art and identifying its reflected significance and values, major innovations and huge developments which have been taking place on the state in Umayyad dynasty helped in spreading of new concepts in building the Islamic state and facilitating the movement of workers, artisans, craftsmen, builders which were employed for their abilities and skills without differentiation of religious and ethnic origins.

The most important feature of the Islamic art is the philosophy on which it's based. The Muslim can see God in his power , greatness and mercy. God is the center of the universe and everything starts and ends by him, we do not find in Islamic art, any human photography, graphics or pictures within the religious buildings.